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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

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16 August 1958

DAILY BRIEF

I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

Yugoslavia-Albania: Albania may be preparing to break diplomatic ties with Yugoslavia. This would make it the first bloc state to go this far in the dispute with Tito. On 15 August Belgrade rejected an Albanian note in which the Tirana regime protested the alleged "assassination" of an Albanian national and warned that Yugoslav failure to accept responsibility for the act would lead to the conclusion that the lives of Albanian diplomatic personnel in Belgrade "are in jeopardy." In 1948, Albania was the only bloc country to

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break relations with Yugoslavia.

II. ASIA-AFRICA

UAR - Saudi Arabia: Further moves toward re-establishing friendly relations between Saudi Arabia and the UAR can be expected to result from the visit of Saudi Crown Prince Faysal who arrived in Cairo on 15 August.

Iran: The arrest of at least two military and several

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tribution of subversive literature by an alleged "Military Committee of Iranian Nationalism" indicates the government's continuing fears for its stability. The resultant rumor campaign will adversely affect the morale of the officer corps.

civilian figures on questionable evidence, following the dis-

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25X1 Approved For Release 2002/08/16: CIA-RDP79T00975Ad03900120001-5 Cyprus: Britain's announcement on 15 August that it intends to begin carrying out a modified version of its Cyprus plan indicates London intends to go ahead in the hi face of warnings about adverse effects among the Greek Cypriots and on the Greek Government. 25X1 25X1 South Vietnam: Vietnamese Communists and other dissidents appear to have embarked on a campaign of economic sabotage aimed at weakening the Diem regime. Attacks on two M large French-owned rubber estates have already cut production of this major revenue-producing commodity. 25X1 III. THE WEST Cuba: The rebels have increased their strength significantly since April. They are unopposed in almost half of the rural areas in Oriente Province and have spread their operations westward to other provinces. Other opposition groups have a temporary agreement with the "26th of July" movement and have stepped up antigovernment plotting. Batista continues to depend on the support of the army and organized labor. However, the army appears to have no "will to fight" and various elements are reportedly disatisfied with their role and with the government's mounting un-25X1 popularity. DAILY BRIEF ii 16 Aug 58

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I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC No back-up material

II. ASIA-AFRICA

Saudi-UAR Rapprochement

Faysal is scheduled to be back in Saudi Arabia by 17 August, but he may also attend the meeting of the political committee of the Arab League in Cairo on 6 September. the league may be revitalized as a Nasir-dominated grouping of Arab states adhering to a neutralist foreign policy. The current visit of Kuwait's deputy ruler to Cairo may be related to this plan, since the Ruler of Kuwait is apparently willing to provide financial support to the Arab League.	relations between	es toward re-establishing overtly friendly Saudi Arabia and the UAR can be expected of Saudi Crown Prince Faysal in Cairo on	
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Instability Increasing in Iran

Recent military and civilian arrests are indicative of the feeling of suspicion and insecurity that pervades all ranks of Iranian society, including the Shah. While only the arrests of a gendarmerie colonel and a sergeant have been confirmed, there are rumors that arrests are continuing. Subversive pamphlets signed by a "Military Committee of Iranian Nationalism" and a roster of military and civilian members of the organization were reportedly uncovered in the homes of the two arrested; the materials found in the colonel's house may have been planted there shortly before they were seized.

All embassies, members of the Majlis, senior military officers, and influential Iranian businessmen received anonymous mimeographed letters from the "committee" highly critical of the royal family and soliciting support in establishing a republic with or without the Shah. American military representatives in Tehran believe there is an air of falseness about the entire proceedings.

Since the Iraqi coup, military officers have appeared somewhat insecure and extremely nervous as a result of repeated rumors of arrests. The Shah also continues to be worried over the possibility of an attempted coup. Criticism of the regime and preliminary discussions of ways and means of action against it are spreading among military officers, according to Ambassador Wailes.

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Britain Announces Modifications of Cyprus Plan

Britain acted swiftly to announce implementation of its seven-year plan for Cyprus following the return of Prime Minister Macmillan from his visit to Athens, Ankara, and Nicosia. The plan, as announced in London on 15 August, contains several modifications of the original plan made public on 19 June. These changes appear designed to overcome Greek objections to the proposals while retaining the general features of the plan which Turkey previously accepted.

Modifications designed to appeal to Athens include: elimination of official representatives of Greece and Turkey on the Governor's Council—though official representatives to the governor's office will still be appointed; indefinite postponement of the provisions calling for Cypriots to have dual nationality; and a vague reference to the possibility of a single island—wide legislature at some future date. In addition, the British again have announced that, following a period of peace on the island, Archbishop Makarios will be allowed to return to participate in electoral preparations.

While the British announcement goes far to ease Greek fears that partition is being facilitated by the new plan, it does not preclude the possibility of eventual partition. In addition, the new announcement calls upon the governor to authorize, where feasible, the establishment of separate Greek and Turkish Cypriot municipal councils.

Immediate Greek reaction is unfavorable, with both Foreign Minister Averoff and a representative of Makarios terming the new plan "unacceptable." Averoff's principal objections are centered on the retention of official representatives of Greece and Turkey and the proposed separate municipal councils.

Ankara's reaction to the British modifications is unknown. Turkish leaders informed Macmillan during his recent trip to Ankara, however, that they would support the original plan but

would demand a tripartite meeting of Britain, Greece, and Turkey if modifications were introduced.

Britain's first step in implement the preparation of electoral rolls two or three months. Meanwhile	for the island, which may take London has called on Athens
and Ankara to appoint their repre	esentatives by 1 October to con-
fer with Cyprus Governor Foot.	
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Communist Economic Sabotage in South Vietnam

The 10 August night raid on the large French-owned Michelin rubber plantation in South Vietnam by a combined force of some 400 heavily armed Vietnamese Communists and local dissidents appears part of an evolving new pattern of economic sabotage designed to weaken the Saigon regime. A similar attack on another rubber plantation occurred earlier this year. Both raids were well coordinated and apparently carried out under Communist direction. The extensive property damage on both occasions is expected materially to lower Vietnam's rubber exports, a major source of revenue. Production at Michelin-which annually exports about 8,000 tons of latex, about 12 percent of South Vietnam's rubber exports-may be halted indefinitely.

The Diem government is deeply disturbed over these open manisfestations of deteriorating security conditions in the rural areas. Rural insecurity is seriously jeopardizing Saigon's efforts to strengthen its weak economy by raising rice production and encouraging French investors to expand their rubber holdings. The government may react to this latest incident by reassigning regular army troops from training duties to conduct a broad security sweep in conjunction with paramilitary forces normally responsible for internal security.

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III. THE WEST

Cuban Political Situation

Opposition groups are acting with increasing determination to oust the regime of President Fulgencio Batista. The rebel movement has grown significantly since its abortive general strike call last April. It has extended its control over most of Oriente Province except for the cities and points of army concentration, and has spread westward into other provinces. Political opposition groups have established at least temporary unity against the regime, and exile groups are formulating plans for an invasion attempt.

Although Batista retains the backing of the organized labor movement, popular dissatisfaction with the regime is increasing, and the President is becoming more dependent on the armed forces for support. The army itself has alienated the civilian population, especially in Oriente Province, by its harsh reprisals against suspected opponents and its involvement in graft and corruption. The inability of the armed forces to defeat the rebels and the government's failure to resolve the political conflict could aggravate the dissatisfaction among some army officer groups and convince them of the necessity of replacing Batista with a military or joint military-civilian junta. There are continued reports of plotting among dissident military groups.

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THE PRESIDENT

The Vice President

Executive Offices of the White House

Special Assistant for National Security Affairs

Scientific Adviser to the President

Director of the Budget

Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization

Special Assistant for Security Operations Coordination

Board of Consultants on Foreign Intelligence Activities

Special Assistant for Foreign Economic Policy

Special Adviser to the President

The Treasury Department

The Secretary of the Treasury

The Department of State

The Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary for Political Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary for Administration

The Counselor

Director, International Cooperation Administration

The Director of Intelligence and Research

The Department of Defense

The Secretary of Defense

The Deputy Secretary of Defense

The Secretary of the Army

The Secretary of the Navy

The Secretary of the Air Force

The Chairman, The Joint Chiefs of Staff

Commandant, United States Marine Corps

The Director, The Joint Staff

Chief of Staff, United States Army

Chief of Naval Operations, United States Navy

Chief of Staff, United States Air Force

Assistant to Secretary of Defense for Special Operations

Deputy Director for Intelligence, The Joint Staff

Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of the Army

Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of the Navy

Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Air Force

Supreme Allied Commander, Europe

Commander in Chief, Pacific

The Department of the Interior

The Secretary of the Interior Federal Bureau of Investigation

The Director

Atomic Energy Commission

The Chairman

National Security Agency

The Director

National Indications Center

The Director

United States Information Agency

The Director

